

STEAM TO MORRISON BAY
THE STEAM-PACKET
TAMAR,
J. Allen, Commander, will
call to MORRISON, Wed-
nesday, at 5 P.M.
JAMES PATTERSON,
Secretary,
H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf, 8437

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.
THE IRON STEAM
SHIP
SHAMROCK,
George Gilmore, Comman-
der, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY,
1st June, at 5 P.M.
JAS. PATTERSON,
Secretary,
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 8176

FOR THE HUNTER'S RIVER.
THE fine fast-sailing
YOUNG QUEEN,
for the above place, will receive cargo
for the above place, and will positively sail
on Monday, (Wednesday), for freight, &c.,
apply on board, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf,
or to
Ma S. FOLK,
551, George-street,
8166

FIRST VESSEL
FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
THE fine schooner
PIGMEY,
Alexander Collins, master,
having the principal part of
her cargo engaged, will sail this evening; all
goods must be sent down before noon.
For freight or passage, having superior accom-
modation, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street,
7487

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.
THE fine packet brig
CHRISTINA,
Saunders, master, will sail for
the above named port, this
Day, Tuesday, the 22nd instant. For freight or
passage apply to the master, on board, at the
Sydney Flour Wharf, or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
8038

FOR HOBART TOWN.
THE SCHOONER
MUNROD,
160 tons, Captain Hayle, now
taking in cargo at Newcastle,
for Hobart Town, will call at this port for
freight and passengers, on board, at the
Sydney Flour Wharf. Early application is neces-
sary to
GEORGE THORNE AND CO.,
Lower George-street
8377

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.
THE noted clipper
PHANTOM,
234 tons, Henry T. Fox,
commander, having the
greater portion of her cargo engaged will have
quick despatch. For freight or passage, having
most airy accommodations, with splendid stern
cabin for ladies, apply on board, at the Circular
Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street, 8038

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
THE fine fast-sailing
T. WILD IRISH GIRL,
130 tons, J. Baragwanath, mas-
ter, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the
Circular Wharf, or to
MESSRS. MONTGOMERY, GRAHAM, & CO.,
2, Bridge-street
8365

**FOR PORT FAIRY AND PORT-
LAND BAY.**
THE fine schooner
MARGARET,
90 tons, John Rees, master,
will sail for the above ports
on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
R. T. FORD,
8, Bridge-street,
8386

FOR AUCKLAND.
THE fine A.I. barque
MARY CATHERINE,
245 tons register, Isaac Warner,
commander, has excellent ac-
commodation for passengers, and will sail in a
fortnight, having the greater part of her cargo
on board.
For freight or passage apply to the captain
on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to
L. AND S. SPYER,
Lower George-street, 8093

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THE fine fast-sailing
REGIA,
191 tons register, Johnson,
master, will sail positively on
Saturday next, the 26th instant. For freight
or passage apply to the master, on board, at the
Messrs. Wharf, or to
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO.,
Port-street, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street, 7487

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PER
LOUISA FOR CALIFORNIA.**
PASSENGERS by the
above vessel are requested
to be on board by Thursday
morning, the 24th instant, as
the vessel will be required to
sail a few days later than advertised.
Apply to the Captain, on board,
or to
J. B. METCALFE,
N.B.—All accounts against the ship must
be sent in duplicate by Wednesday next, to
J. B. METCALFE,
May 22, 8397

FOR SINGAPORE.
CALLING AT SOERABAYA FOR A FEW DAYS.
THE fine A.I. BARQUE
SYMMETRY,
300 tons, Charles Young, Com-
mander, will sail on Monday,
the 28th instant. For freight or passage apply
to
G. F. DAVIDSON,
At Messrs. Topping and Co.'s, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street,
This vessel will return direct to Sydney,
and offers a favourable opportunity for parties re-
quiring supplies from that part of the world.
8405

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast sailing A.I.
barque
JULINDUR,
530 tons register, H. Burn,
Commander.
This vessel having the greater portion of her
cargo on board, will sail positively on the 1st
June. She offers an eligible conveyance for
passengers, and carries a Surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board, at
Campbell's Wharf, or to
BROWN AND CO.,
Or, to
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
7628

FOR CALIFORNIA.
THE fast-sailing new
schooner
ALBION,
John McLean, master, will
sail for San Francisco on 25th instant.
For freight or passage apply to
S. WILKINSON, Junr.,
Macquarie-place,
7203

FOR LONDON.
FOR TONOL AND PASSENGERS.
THE well-known fast-
sailing ship
MIDLOTHIAN,
Joseph Gibson, commander.
She has the greater portion of her cargo on
board, (has very excellent accommodation for
passengers, carrying an experienced Surgeon),
and will sail only in June. Apply to the
Commander, on board, to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.,
8018

FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE fast-sailing A.I.
barque
THOMAS HENRY,
351 tons register, George
Jury, Commander, will sail on the 25th
instant. Has accommodation for a few extra
passengers. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
May 19, 8314

FOR LONDON.
THE fast-sailing A.I. barque
TAGLIONI,
351 tons register, C. N. Jolliffe,
Commander, having the greater
portion of her cargo engaged, will sail about
16th June. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
May 21, 8363

FOR LONDON.
THE fast-sailing A.I. ship
QUINTIN LEITCH,
613 tons register, Lewis Pot-
ter, Commander. Is now
taking in cargo, and having a considerable
portion engaged, will have quick despatch.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
May 21, 8313

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine new barque
ELIZABETH ARCHER,
200 tons, J. B. Metcalfe, com-
mander, Charles Cobb, commander. Ap-
ply to the Captain, on board, or to
J. B. METCALFE,
May 18, 8170

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
THE big Lady
MARY PELHAM, 185
tons register, just arrived
from Port Fairy. This vessel
underwent a most extensive repair in Lau-
ceston last year, and will be found in an effec-
tive state for employment in any trade for
which she is adapted.
For terms and particulars apply to
Miller's Point, May 15.
Should the Lady Mary Pelham not be dis-
posed of when the discharge of her inward
cargo is completed, she will be open for un-
derlet to proceed to New Zealand. 8383

**FOR FREIGHT, SALE, OR
CHARTER.**
THE fine fast-sailing
ROYAL ROVER,
204 tons O.M., or 169 tons
N.M., Francis Cadell, commander.
For further particulars apply to
TOWN'S WHARF, MAY 16, 8088

CUTTER FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, A Cutter, of
about 40 tons burthen.
Now ready for sea, and well
fitted for service.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street, 7113

**TO PROPRIETORS AND DRIVERS
OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES AND
OMNIBUSES.**
NOTICE is hereby given, that the
Hackney Carriage Committee will be in
attendance at Town Hall, York-street, on
Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M.
for the purpose of finally inspecting the car-
riages and omnibuses of those parties whose
licenses have expired. Persons wishing to re-
new the same are requested to attend to this
notice, as no further meeting for the purpose
will take place for some time.
By order of the Chairman of the Hackney
Carriage Committee,
JOHN RAE,
Town Clerk,
No. 49-250, Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 21st May, 1889.

CAST IRON PIPING.
NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders
will be received at this office, until Sat-
urday, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon,
for the supply of twenty (20) tons of cast iron
piping, as per specification to be seen in the
office of the City Engineer.
Tenders will be required to furnish
the names of two sureties, to enter into a bond
for the due performance of the contract.
JOHN RAE,
Town Clerk,
8171

HOMEBUSH RACES.
ANY Gentleman who neglected to
receive his prize stakes at the late
Homebush Meeting, can receive the same by
applying to the Honorary Secretary at the
Royal Hotel, at twelve o'clock, on Tuesday
(this day) the 22nd May.
FREDERICK A. C. FOSTER,
Honorary Secretary,
1365

**MR. JOHN MCCORMACK, the late
extensive brush and Curled-hair Ma-
nufacturer, of the city of Limerick, Ireland,
has arrived with family, and purposes resu-
mation of business in this city.**
Persons who feel disposed to contribute any
towards the relief of this distressed
family, are requested to forward their donations
to the following gentlemen, who have kindly
consented to receive the same.
JOHN BLACK, Esq., at the Bank of New
South Wales.
JAMES S. Esq., at the Union Bank.
Mr. SPARKS, Royal Hotel.
Messrs. J. J. COHEN, and Son, George-street.
Mr. M. M. COHEN, George-street, late
Oakley's. 8355

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE benevolence of the Public is re-
spectfully appealed to on behalf of the
widow and children of the late Luke Holmes,
who was murdered on the Liverpool Road, on
the 7th instant, leaving a widow and seven
children, the eldest of whom is not yet thir-
teen, in a state of utter destitution.
Persons who feel disposed to contribute any
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Mr. M. M. COHEN, George-street, late
Oakley's. 8355

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED
COUNTIES OF ST. VINCENT AND
AUCKLAND.**
GENTLEMEN.—A Wit has been
issued for the return of a member to
the Legislative Council in the place of Mr.
George Hill, and I offer myself as a candidate
for the representation of your united counties.
In soliciting this honour I will briefly state my
political views.
The construction of railroads, which is oc-
cupying so much of public attention, shall (I
trust) receive my warmest support, and
whilst I will do all in my power to assist in
promoting the general establishment of rail-
roads, I will not omit supporting proposals for
keeping common roads in repair where railroads
are impracticable.
I have always regarded the high price of
land as a serious detriment to the colony, and I
will support any measure for reducing the pre-
sent minimum price.
I am a staunch advocate for extending edu-
cation, and I am in favour of free emigration,
and opposed to the resumption of transportation; I
am of opinion that cheap postage will be a
boon to the colony; and steam communication
with Great Britain I hold to be indispensable.
I consider the present as the most impor-
tant era in the political history of New South
Wales. The Council now assembled will have
to fix upon and settle a new constitution, the
principles involved in which will go far to de-
termine the future welfare of this colony. "It
will or it won't." I am not without experience
in the workings of the British and Continental
Constitutions. I have always been the friend
of civil and religious liberty, and would fre-
quently advocate the introduction into the new
Constitution of a large portion of these truly
British privileges.
I feel, if you honour me with a seat in the
Council, as your representative, I will observe
the maxim—that it is the duty of every Legis-
lator to make laws most conducive to the gen-
eral and happiness of the many, and not of the
few.
I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD,
189, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, May 19, 8340

**AUSTRALIAN DRAPERS'
ASSOCIATION.**
The first General Meeting of the
Members of the above Association will
take place at their rooms, 404, George-street,
this evening, Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at eight
o'clock, to receive the Report of the Com-
mittee for the year ended 30th April, and to
elect officers for the ensuing twelve months.
By order of the Committee,
W. S. GRAY,
Honorary Secretary,
8117

**NOTICES TO COLONIAL ARTISTS
AND EXHIBITORS.**
Colonial Artists and Exhibitors fa-
vouring the Society with Subjects for
Exhibition, who may be desirous of leaving
their names and places of abode inserted at the
beginning of the catalogue, are requested to forward
particulars, under cover, to the Honorary Sec-
retary, No. 470, George-street, on or before
Wednesday evening, the 23rd instant.
J. C. WHITE,
Hon. Secretary,
470, George-street, May 21, 8316

**COLOURED DAGUERRETYPE
PORTRAITS.**
MR. J. POLACK continues to take
the above Portraits in a very superior
style, at the reduced price of 1s. and 2s. 1s.
each, including a handsome albumen card.
Address 49, Hunter-street, nearly opposite
the Union Bank. 8048

**TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTER-
ESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL
PRODUCE.**
MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and
Commission Agent, George-street,
Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs re-
spectfully to inform settlers and others that he
will sell by auction
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER
COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF
ONE PER CENT.
After the experience of several seasons,
R. F. need not point out the superiority of this
mode of sale over that of sale by private con-
tract, the result having fully borne out an ad-
vance of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Cash advances made immediately on the
receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if
required. 831, George-street, 250

CALIFORNIA.
TENTS of every description made on
the shortest notice, adapted for storing
goods, or as a temporary residence.
GEORGE L. ROBINSON, L. ROBINSON, L.
Sailmaker and Ship Chandler,
Macquarie-place, 7188

BULLION OFFICE.
MESSRS. BIRNSTALL AND CO.,
Jewellers and Silversmiths, have the
pleasure to inform merchants, capitalists, and
others, visiting these colonies, that they have
added to their present business that of
Bullion Merchants, and they are now pre-
pared to purchase gold, silver, foreign coins,
English, Irish, and other Bank Notes, at the
highest value.
George-street, Sydney, May 18, 7718

GOVERNMENT BALL.
RICHARD EDWARDS begs to inform
those Ladies and Gentlemen who hon-
our his Establishment, that they can be
supplied, as usual, with superior roomy Car-
riages and careful drivers at the ensuing Gov-
ernment Ball. R. E. will be personally in at-
tendance at Government House to superintend
the carriages both in putting down and taking
up, and he most respectfully requests that
parties favouring him with their orders will be
punctual to time.
Macquarie-street, Sydney, May 21, 8426

FUNERALS.
CHARLES KINSELA, feeling thank-
ful to the public for the liberal patronage
bestowed on him since his commencement in
business, begs to inform them that he has re-
moved from Jamison-street to Goulburn-street,
three doors from Pitt-street, where he will be
able to conduct Funerals on the most reason-
able terms.
N. B.—Hearse and Mourning Coach on hire
to the trade. 8368

**AMERICAN SCOTCH SAFF IN BLAD-
DERS, being very different from the
Colonial Scotch Saff in Bladders. Con-
tainers to be taken to the right sort, and not
the Colonial, better apply for it at
DIXON'S
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
54, GEORGE STREET.
A small quantity of GILSON'S Eye
Saff on hand. 8438**

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.
SELLING OFF! GREAT BARGAINS!
T. L. FAWCETT AND CO. have just
received, ex Columbus, six bales Kid-
derminster and Brussels Carpets, of the
finest quality, and at very low prices.
They have also a large quantity of remnants,
suitable for small sitting and bed rooms,
which will be sold at less than cost price.
470, George-street,
Near Mr. Mori's Auction Rooms, 5070

**THE GREAT SALE
OF
ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
CURE OF SCROFULA.**
J. H. HOLLOWAY, 1849.
This is to certify that my daughter, Matilda
Holloway, aged seven years, has been afflicted for
the last three years with Scrofula; and, after
having been attended by several respectable
practitioners without success, I was induced to
try "Holloway's Medicine," which, after a
continuation of about three months completely
restored her to health. This can be verified by
any persons in this vicinity, where I
have been residing for the last 72 years.
To Mr. Pinney,
Chemist, West Maitland.

CURE OF DISEASED LIVER.
To Mr. Heydon,
Campbelltown, April 11, 1848.
Sir,—I feel it a duty incumbent on me to let
the community at large know the wonderful
cure that has been effected in my case by the
effects of Holloway's Medicine. I have for the
last six months been afflicted with the liver
complaint, and at last was compelled to take
dumbly bed in a very low state, so bad that I
did not think I would ever rise again. After
trying medical aid and finding no relief, I was
advised by Mr. William Burrell to try the medicine
above-named, which I did, and after one or two
bottles of the Pills, and rubbing in the Ointment,
I found great relief, and by strictly following
the rules laid down by Mr. Holloway, and
using his Pills and Ointment for six weeks, I
am now as well as ever, and I feel that I
could not get no relief from any one but
Holloway's Pills, and now, by the use of
them, I am completely cured.
To Mr. J. K. Heydon.

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try "Holloway's Medicine," which, after a
continuation of about three months completely
restored her to health. This can be verified by
any persons in this vicinity, where I
have been residing for the last 72 years.
To Mr. Pinney,
Chemist, West Maitland.

**THE GREAT SALE
OF
ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
CURE OF SCROFULA.**
J. H. HOLLOWAY, 1849.
This is to certify that my daughter, Matilda
Holloway, aged seven years, has been afflicted for
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To Mr. Pinney,
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PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
FIFTY-NINE (59) BALES AND CASES
DRAPERY AND FANCY GOODS,
EX SYDNEY.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY
have much pleasure in informing their
friends and the public generally that they are
in receipt of Fifty-nine packages of Drapery,
Fancy Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Broadcloths,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c., ex Sydney, which
will be landed in a few days.
Further particulars in future advertisements.
George-street,
Opposite the Post Office.
8420

THE BIRTH-DAY BALL.
MRS. DAVIES respectfully acquaints
the ladies of Sydney and its environs,
that she has just received a beautiful assort-
ment of English Millinery of the latest de-
sign, comprising every article suitable for a
fashionable toilette. Also, French flowers,
gloves, and satin slippers.
Emporium of Fashion,
George-street,
8327

BALL DRESSES.
JUST OPENED, by the undersigned, a
superb assortment of new and fashion-
able materials, suitable for Dinner and Ball
Dresses, in
Broadened, striped, and checked grenadines.
Richly embroidered Tailor robes, with tucks
and flounces.
Beaded and satin striped Tyrolean robes, with
Beads and scarfs to match.
HARD DRAPERS, &c., &c.
Also,
A new invoice, for winter wear in
NONPAREIL AND ALL WOOL CLOTHS, with
skirts and flannels made up.
GEORGE CHISHOLM,
233, Pitt-street,
8201

TO THE LADIES.
LENKHA'S
IMPORT STRAW HAT AND BONNET
WAREHOUSE,
355, MOFFITT'S BUILDINGS, PITT-STREET.
JUST OPENED, several cases of the
newest styles, in Ladies' Bonnets and
Boys' Hats. Also—French Flowers, gold and
silver daisy; bonnet ribbons and flowers in
great variety, &c. 8451

IRISH LINENS AND DAMASKS.
ON SALE BY THE UNDER-
signed—
Irish linen, in whole and half pieces.
Damask cloths and napkins, of a very superior
description.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street,
8120

WHITE SILK STOCKINGS.
ABOUT (50) fifty dozen each above,
now offered at LESS THAN THE
LONDON PRICE.
A. MITCHELL,
Waterloo House,
95, King-street,
8367

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.
THREE Trunks of the above opened
this morning, only a few days landed—
Boots in cashmere, strong soles, channels
Shoes in white satin, brocade, French morocco,
Spanish, calf, patent and lasting slippers,
for lined, velvet, and carpet.
One case French boots and shoes.
One case rich cashmere dresses, quite new.
Claretine, Coloured and silk velvets.
Plaids, Coloured and silk cloths.
Bonnets and ribbons.
THOMAS J. MCLELLAND,
Cheap Foreign Warehouse,
425, George-street, late Druggist.
May 16, 8109

Extraordinary TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1849.

Late English News.

Sydney Herald Office,
Tuesday, noon.

THE arrival of the Pemberton at Port Phillip put our southern contemporaries in possession of English news to the 29th January, which we lose no time in laying before our readers. For the following summary and extracts we are principally indebted to the *Daily News* and *Melbourne Herald*.

The principal items of importance are that the progress in improvement is *unchecked*, and the most cheering anticipations are everywhere prevalent. On the 18th January, a day for the commencement of the February sales was fixed upon; it was generally believed the 1st February was to be the date. Larger prices in low priced wools were confidently expected; a brisk demand for all staples is confidently calculated upon, as also a considerable advance in price. Tallow was flat, owing to the heavy importations that had taken place from all quarters, and no improvement was counted on in this article. The prices realized on tallow shipped by the Posthumous ranged from 40s. 3d.—40s. 6d.—40s. 9d. to 41s. 6d.

All descriptions of produce were in demand, which was expected to be permanent. A general and complete change for the better was expected. Trade in all the manufacturing districts was extremely brisk, and very extensive orders from the continent constantly flowing in. Cotton had risen $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and linens 5 per cent. Matters on the continent were tolerably quiet. The funds on the 28th January ruled at 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7-8.

In the writ of error case of MEAGHER, O'BRIEN, M'MANUS, and others, judgment has been given for the Crown—the prisoners were sent back to durance. Little or no excitement prevailed.

It appears to be generally agreed that the battle of the estimates is to be chiefly confined to the triple defences of the nation—the army, navy, and ordnance.

In consequence of the death of Lord AUCKLAND, the Board of Admiralty is now composed of the Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS THORNHILL BARING, Bart.; Rear Admiral JAMES WHITLEY DEANS DUNDAS, C.B.; MAURICE FREDERICK FITZARDINGE BERKLEY, Esq., C.B.; Lord JOHN HAY, C.B.; the Hon. Wm. FRANCIS COWPER, and ALEXANDER MILNE, Esq.

The next news from the Continent is likely to be important, for it was pretty generally known that diplomatic arrangements were on foot between the principal Roman Catholic Powers to put an end to the Roman Revolution, and to restore Pius IX. to the temporal sovereignty of the Papal States. It is now admitted that orders have been transmitted to Toulon by the French Govern-

ment, directing the immediate equipment of a very considerable armament, which is generally supposed to be destined to carry into effect this arrangement.

In France a movement was on foot to call on the Assembly to dissolve—the President continued to be most enthusiastically received.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This usual amusements and rejoicings of the Carnival have been prohibited at Rome this season.

Viscount Palmerston was much indisposed, but getting better.

The British surveying steamer Pandora had taken on board 280,000 dollars worth of California gold, which would be landed at Panama and thence sent across the Isthmus to Chagres, where it would be shipped in a steamer to Southampton.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Russian forces are on the frontiers of Moldavia ready to commence hostilities in favour of Austria.

The present Baron Auckland (the Earlom being extinct) will be the first Bishop of Sodor and Man who has ever sat in the House of Peers.

Nadde, A. Blanqui has been arrested on suspicion of having favoured the escape of Barthlemy and Lecombe from prison.

The electors of Lambeth, Mr. Under-Secretary Hawes' former constituents, have presented that gentleman with a testimonial of their esteem.

A frightful colliery explosion occurred at Darley Main, within three miles of Barnsley, (England), occasioned by fire damp, in which seventy-eight lives were lost.

The cholera was disappearing from some parts of the Continent, viz., at Moscow, St. Petersburg, &c. At Vienna it was severe, and in Holland exceedingly so. It was advancing gradually into France—from Calais to Lisle, thence to Arras; it has also appeared in Yport and Havre.

Dr. Bowring, M.P. for Bolton, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul in China, and has departed for his destination.—An extensive fall of chalk had occurred at Shakspeare's Cliff; the quantity detached was about 100,000 tons.—Colonel Blacker, one of the Grand Masters of the Irish Orange Lodges, has been expelled the brotherhood, by reason of his having subscribed towards the erection of a Roman Catholic Chapel.—A number of ships were to be at once laid on with emigrants for the Cape of Good Hope.—Generals Krabosky, Dietrich, Moga, and Mayer, have been arrested at Vienna for having taken part with the Hungarians. It was rumoured that the King of Naples had been shot at.—The Hon. John Elliot has been appointed one of the Secretaries to the Board of Control, vice Mr. Wyse, late M.P. for Waterford, resigned.—Cholera has re-appeared at Constantinople.—A collision had taken place between the House of Assembly at Jamaica and the Council, upon the consideration of the Estimates.—The Marquis of Anglesea has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, in place of Earl Talbot.—The inhabitants of Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and other places, had nominated an influential deputation to wait upon the Home Secretary, praying him to advise a revision of the Liturgy.

The address in the Lords will be moved by Lord Bruce, and seconded by Lord Bateman.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—We regret to announce by accounts from Mazatlan, under date November 29, that her Majesty's surveying ship Herald, 22, Captain Kellett, had arrived at that port from Behring's Straits, without having been able to obtain any intelligence of the expedition under Sir John Franklin.

The War in Hungary was proceeding in insignificant skirmishes. The country was overrun by the Imperial troops, and several parties of note had been outlawed by Prince Windischgratz.

The Hon. George S. Jerningham has been appointed Secretary to the British

Embassy at the Ottoman Porte; Daniel Blair, Esq., Surgeon-General for British Guiana; and George Marsh, Esq., Resident Magistrate at Mossel Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

The following deaths are recorded:—At Glasgow, Professor Thompson, of cholera. General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, in his 72nd year, Henry Collin the Scotch marriage factor, who resided at Lamber-ton, and during his ministry celebrated six thousand marriages, Mr. R. Caddell, the eminent Scotch publisher, the Hon. Thomas McCracken (Jr.), of the parish of St. Thomas (east Jamaica) has committed suicide, the Right Hon. Anthony Richard Blake, Chief Remembrancer, Ireland, aged 63 years, and the Earl of Talbot, at Ingestrie Hall, Staffordshire.

IRELAND.

The cholera had appeared in Belfast, and was expected to be a severe scourge to this unfortunate country—but not to the fearful extent of 1831-2.

We find no notice of the State Trials, but from a paragraph in the *Times* of the 26th January, it may be inferred that the Irish Bench gave an adverse judgment in the case of the Queen v. T. F. Meagher; as that journal states it not to be the intention of Mr. Meagher to take his case to the House of Lords.

The Attorney-General had sustained a severe defeat in the case of the man Gogarty, who was convicted of illegal drilling, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. A writ of error was sued out, and the full Court gave judgment in favour of the prisoner, who with twenty others under similar circumstances were discharged from custody.

Mr. Gavin Duffy's trial has been postponed to next commission; an application to admit him to bail was refused.

Several murders had been committed; and a raffish band of incendiaries were doing much mischief in Ulster.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DISSENSIONS were appearing in several localities, and the new President had anything but a bed of roses to pre-serve tranquillity. He is reported as having already exhibited strong symptoms of his sense of the responsibility he has incurred; his appearance is described as haggard and careworn.

A duel was fought by Count D'Alton Shee and M. Charles Deleschiz, editor of the *Revolutions Democrattique* journal; the former was wounded in the head, and the latter in the arm. Warlike preparations were making at Toulon, the destination of which was supposed to be an expedition to Civita Vecchia, for the purpose of restoring the fugitive Pope to his former spiritual and temporal position. Another rumour is, that an Austrian expedition was expected at Ancona, the landing of which was to be prevented.

The assassins of General Brea and his aide de camp (Maugin) were on their trial. They were 25 in number.

M. Armand Marrast has been elected President of the National Assembly.

The Irish Republicans were actively engaged in Lyons, and other cities, in the manufacture of musket balls and other revolutionary preparations.

M. Garot, a celebrated Socialist, was brutally murdered.

The dissolution of the National Assembly was in agitation, and very likely to cause the shedding of blood. The uncertain state of the Cabinet produced much inquietude, and the termination of its existence was calculated on with certainty. General Gourmand has been elected Colonel of the First Legion of the National Guard of Paris.

Several of the Club orators were being tried; M. B. Chauvillet was sentenced to pay a fine of 1000 francs.

M. Bernard has fled from justice. Several insurgents were tried by court-martial, and acquitted.

A serious riot was attempted at Ratingen, but suppressed.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
The National Assembly decided on Monday, and by a majority of 466 against 288, in favour of the Ministerial proposition for sending the conspirators of the 15th May for trial before the High Court of Justice.

The election for Colonel of the Second

Legion of the National Guard of the *banlieue* terminated in favour of M. Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of the ex-King of Westphalia. He had 3962 votes, M. Michel, 1931, and Barbès only 137.

SPAIN.

A sanguinary battle had been fought at Catalonia, between General Concha and Cabrera, at the head of all the Montemolinist forces of the province; the latter had been completely beaten and dispersed after an obstinate resistance.

A splendid ball had been given by the Queen, in honour of the visit of Prince Adalbert to Madrid, which was attended by all parties.

Bands of Carlists had appeared in several places; but without any considerable success.

ITALY.

Several movements of the Austrian Government have caused much uneasiness to the Italian Cabinet. The Austrians were concentrating at Piacenza, Modena and Ferrara.

On the 1st January, the Pope issued a protest from Gaeta, in which he forbids the Roman people taking any steps towards electing a National Assembly, as called for by the Provisional Government. Excommunication is the penalty of disobedience.

M. Latour D'Auvergne had arrived at Civita Vecchia, as a bearer of despatches from the French Government to His Holiness.

A small army of 5000 men, composed of Swiss, Neapolitans, and Spaniards, was collecting at Capua.

AUSTRIA.

A difference had occurred between the Austrian Cabinet and Diet, which was likely to end seriously.

A courier from Hungary had arrived, with the intelligence that Schemnitz was in the hands of the Imperialists.

Several skirmishes had taken place on the frontiers between the Austrian and Sardinian troops. The inhabitants of Savoy were averse to the war, and would, it was thought, throw themselves either into the arms of the Swiss or the French.

AMERICA.

The principal news from the "new World" is the prevalence, and extent of the Cholera, which was spreading rapidly. At New Orleans it was raging fearfully; at Texas the same result; and at Port Lavaca 135 persons died. One account says half a regiment was swept off and the camp broken up.

The proceedings in Congress were uninteresting. The admission of California as a State had been discussed, and a Committee appointed to inquire into the Bill, to which they raised a three-fold objection, viz.—that it was unconstitutional, unprecedented, and inexpedient; the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL NEWS AND MONEY MARKET.

(From the *Sunday Times*, January 28.)

CITY, SATURDAY.—The goodly fruit of confidence is ripening in the City, and, indeed, throughout the country. People persevere in stating that the Bank of England must reduce its current rate of discount, but it is the speculators chiefly who propagate this belief. Your steady-going commercial men admit the premises adduced, they regard everything in a favourable light, but they deny the necessity of a present change; and they are usually the best judges. Men of capital who have embarked in trade experience so many vicissitudes, the inevitable results of the currency laws, amendments in tariffs, wars, and revolutions, that they become weary and mistrusting, and in this way do they argue upon the present occasion. The moneyed houses are accepting first-class bills in discount at the low rate of 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the Bank of England will not do the same description of paper under 3 per cent. Does it follow, however, that if the Bank were to charge only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ its competitors would not afford accommodation at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$? Every one is aware that the bills of the highest class are sought for, and that it is second-

rate securities which are most unevenly charged. Thus, on substantial bills 3 or 4 per cent. may be, and is, generally charged at the present time, nor can there be much reason for complaint if the money is profitably employed. A trader turns his money more than once during the year, and if he makes not a good percentage, borrowed capital will avail him little, whether 4 or 5 per cent. be charged. Not that the obtaining of cash at 3 or 3½ per cent. upon general bills would be a disadvantage, but that it is highly essential to secure equality, to be careful that money is not a drug one day and an article of usury the next. The Bank Directors have been blamed, for relaxing and then putting on the "screw," and although we see no breakers ahead, we hope, in common with others, that the commercial enterprise of the present year will so far increase as to afford greater employment for money than has been the case during the last year or two. Should the tide of bullion continue to flow into England, and it really seems like it, for this week more than 1,000,000 dollars have been received by the Mexican mail, and various amounts by private ship, we see no reason why money should not become still cheaper, since there is not a corresponding export or a balance of trade against us, but we notice around us such a tendency to speculate, such a running to and fro to get up an excitement about something, and to persuade everybody that money will soon be worth little or nothing, and therefore that there should be a "rush" to buy something, that, with the recollection of two or three "prosperity seasons" constantly and vividly before us, we do feel it our duty to deprecate rash changes. After what we have here said, our readers will not be surprised to learn that the Bank of England has this week made no alteration in its minimum rate of Three per Cent.

The state of the manufacturing markets has been satisfactory since our last, and the orders coming forward from India and America are good. The China trade offers no encouragement, nor are the West India Islands likely to prove good customers; but we are looking to new channels, not forgetting California, by the way. In raw staples, including wool, cotton, indigo, sugar, there is a good deal doing, and it is now the turn of holders to exhibit some of that reluctance to deal, which, only a short time since, was all on the side of the buyers.

The movement in the Funds has been of importance this week. For the first two or three days the quotations of Consols were comparatively steady, but with every appearance of firmness. On Thursday the rising tendency became more conspicuous, and the improvement was from 90½ to 91. Yesterday there was a further rise to 91½. An impulse was given to prices by the announcement that the French government is likely to reduce its army by upwards of 100,000 men—a wise accordance with economical policy likely to be followed here, and which has been semi-officially promised. It is not, however, the army and navy only that we have to look to in England. Where are our commissioners and placemen to be made to disgorge, or at least, to be dismissed. Whatever improves our revenue, and, at the same time, lessens our burthens, will give security to the national creditor, and we are not surprised, seeing the abundance of cash, that Consols should be looked to. In this way, stock being scarce, a further rise of 1 or 2 per cent., in the absence of adverse or political events, is not considered improbable. Bank Stock, and all the other securities, have participated in the advance.

Consols for money have fluctuated this week from 89½ to 91½; and for the Account, 89½ to 91½. The Exchequer Bills (June) have been marked 46s. to 49s. premium; and East India Bonds 45s. to 50s. premium. Bank Stock has been at 188½ to 196; and East India Stock at 240½ to 245. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. have alternated from 90½ to 92½; and the Reduced Three per Cents., from 90 to 91½.

(From the London New Price Current, January 26.)

Although the markets continue to be largely supplied with Colonial Produce, still no disposition is manifested by home dealers to do business with less freedom. Prices for the primary articles close much the same as on this day week. By private treaty the sales concluded have been somewhat important, whereas the articles submitted to public competition were in most instances disposed of. For the continental markets there continues to be an active demand for sugar and coffee, whilst most other articles are getting more into repute for that purpose. In goods used in the process of manufacture the sales made are greater than last week, and

higher rates are obtained for cotton and wool; other articles realised full terms. For metals, orders for most articles continue to get larger, and quotations are looking up. The quantity of goods and produce come to hand is much less than in the former week, and the deliveries show a further increase. This has been another week favourable for trade and commerce in all respects, with every prospect of a continuance, as the demand for labour continues to get greater all over the country. Our manufacturers are busily engaged, whilst prices continue to rise for articles the result of British industry, and the quantity of money on offer is greater than heretofore. For bread-stuffs and provisions prices also have still a downward tendency. A further improvement is also apparent in business at nearly all the foreign markets. For British Securities a rise in quotation is visible this week, and Railway shares met a greater share of attention. Only a limited number of public sales of goods or produce are declared; the quantity of E. I. indigo is large. A sample of washed virgin gold arrived from California on Friday morning, and was exhibited in the London Commercial Sale Rooms, and attracted much attention; it was a fine specimen, and of brilliant colour. Several consignments are on the way to London and Liverpool.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.—Letters from California state that further discoveries had been made in the gold region, which yield even a more abundant supply than the previous diggings. According to the latest accounts the gathering amounted on the average to about 100,000 dollars daily, and was constantly increasing without apparently an exhaustion or any limit to the supply. There was a great amount of distress among the diggers from the want of the common necessities of life, and attended with very heavy sickness and mortality. Men loaded with gold appeared like haggard vagabonds, clothed in filthy garments of the meanest kind. To show the value at which liquors are estimated, it is stated that one man, who had two barrels of brandy, sold them at the mines by the small wine glass at rates which realised him 14,000 dollars in gold. Everything, and particularly articles of food and raiment, were at most unheard of prices; for gold was so plentiful in the possession of every one, that it seemed to have lost its value. Daily additions are being made to the numbers employed in digging. No portion of the vast flood of emigration from the United States had arrived. A party of Mormons had collected large quantities of gold in the neighbourhood of the Salt Lake; while on a journey one of them lost a mule with 1280 dollars' worth of gold on its back. The animal being frightened ran off in the midst of a vast plain, and was irretrievably lost. A person lately returned from the "diggings," states that cattle were plentiful in the country, vegetables generally scarce, and very little fruit. There was a considerable quantity of flour at Sutter's Fort, and large quantities were pouring in. He also says that he has read no account that at all exaggerates either the quantity or the quality of the gold. He further states that gold is found in dry ravines as well as those covered with water. Persons who collect with any kind of system amass three times the quantity of dust and ore as those who go digging anywhere do. A party of some 20 or 30 were exploring a dry ravine that led to a mountain supposed to be rich with the precious ore; when near its base, they came suddenly upon a spot which glittered with gold dust and ore, caused by the washings from the mountains. In an instant every man threw himself upon the ground, where lay scattered the treasure, and sprawling out his arms and legs, claimed a right to that portion of the earth. The title was regarded by each as good, and the average yield in a short time was upwards of 300 dollars. Accounts received from Mazatlan inform us that vessels had arrived there from California with gold, some of which had been assayed, and found to average 21 carats. It is stated in the New York papers that the Government had recently received very late advices from the gold region of such a glowing and glittering character as even to justify the withholding the particulars from the public. The New York shipping lists exhibit a large number of vessels up for California, and numbers were sailing daily, full of passengers and goods. Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, of New York are having a vessel constructed in three sections, so as to be transported on shipboard to California.—Times, 24th January.

EMIGRATION.—Plymouth, Jan. 22.—The full-rigged ship Pemberton, Captain J. H. Richardson, arrived here from Liverpool on the 12th instant, for the purpose of embarking Irish girls for Sydney. This fine vessel belongs to Messrs. Lodge and Pritchard, of Liverpool, and registered 1263 tons; her passenger deck runs flush from stem to stern, with an average height of eight feet and a half between decks; the larboard quarter is fitted for a hospital, and the starboard how is screened off for 11 Irish married couples, passengers. Double bed places for the girls, measuring six feet long, by three feet four inches broad, are ranged in two tiers all round the sides of the ship, the lower tier being one foot from the deck, so as to admit of free ventilation underneath. Her fittings include portable swinging fire-places, an extensive cooking apparatus distinct from that of the crew, a life-boat, life buoys, &c. The captain and aft deck officers, occupy a poop cabin, which has a chief entrance from the main deck and a sub-entrance near the ship's wheel. The crew are berthed forward on the main deck in a top-gallant fore-castle, middle fore-castle, and round-house. By this desirable arrangement there is a total separation of the accommodation of the crew and the passengers. On Saturday last, the girls were carefully mustered on board the ship in the Sound, by Mr. W. H. Foulds, the officer of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. These orphans were all above twelve and under twenty years of age, had a fine healthy appearance, and seemed well pleased with their destination. They were selected as follows:—From the Poor Law Union at Roscrea, 60; Nenagh, 40; Limerick, 50; Kilrush, 30; Lisnakea, 20; Tipperary, 40; Mallow, 20; South Dublin 7; from the Dublin Royal Hibernian Military Asylum, 24; and from the Cork Foundling Hospital, 16; in all 307, under charge of a head matron, 1 school mistress, and 4 sub-matrons. After they had been mustered and sent below, the crew, consisting of 63 persons, were inspected by Her Majesty's Emigration officer, Lieutenant Carey, R. N., who in addition to some general advice, endeavoured in the most feeling manner to impress upon the minds of the men the propriety of treating the unfortunate orphans with every proper respect during the voyage. This officer subsequently examined the ship's provisions, fittings, &c. Dr. Sullivan, who has made eight voyages to Australia, has charge of the passengers; through his application additional deck lights and ventilations have been fitted to the ship. Thus in every way the bodily and physical wants of these expatriated girls have been cared for. The mental abilities of those from the unions have received little or no cultivation—scarcely any one can write, and very few can read. To aid them in this deficiency, and to provide suitable employment during the long and tedious voyage is the peculiar object of the benevolent institution denominated the Female Emigration Employment Society, which distributes its donations by the hands of the Rev. T. C. Childs, minister of St. Mary's, Devonport, a gentleman who (with Mr. Allen) received the orphans on their leaving the main deck of the Pemberton, and was soon actively employed in giving them spiritual and moral advice, in kindly ranging them in classes, supplying them with books and appointing teachers and monitors to instruct them on the passage. The latter were selected mainly from the girls of the Dublin Asylum and the Cork Foundling Hospital, whose education, discipline, and general appearance, reflected credit on the conductors of those humane establishments. There is every reason to hope that the efforts of Mr. Childs will, under Providence, be attended with the most successful results.—Times.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A very lamentable event has occurred in the parish of Govan, of which the following are the particulars, so far as we have learned thereof. Recently a young gentleman returned from Australia to visit his relations in the neighbourhood, but before leaving the colony he met with a slight accident in the foot, which, being perhaps neglected during the passage home, caused the great toe-nail to grow into the flesh. To remove pain and inconvenience, he resolved to submit to an operation, which a respectable surgeon in Govan was employed to perform on Wednesday last. Preparatory to doing so, the surgeon resolved to make use of chloroform; but the patient after inhaling the gas almost instantly expired.—Glasgow, Saturday Post.

OXFORD, Dec. 28.—The Duke and Duchess of Aumale and the Duke de Nemours, with their suite, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, chaplain to the Queen Dowager, from whom the Princes have just come, have visited to-day several of the principal buildings of the University, the Bodleian Library, University Printing Office, the Raffaele and Michael Angelo Collection of Drawings, &c. The illustrious party, who are staying at the Angel, were attended by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Senior Proctor, and the Rev. Mr. Rawlinson, of Exeter College.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT PHILLIP.

ARRIVALS AT MELBOURNE.—May 11. Raven, brig, 100 tons, from Launceston. 12. Sophia, schooner, Thompson, from Port Fairy 8th, and Warrimbool 10th instant; Sarah Louisa, brig, Oldham, 215 tons, from Shanghai. 14. Pemberton, ship, 1253 tons, Richardson, Commander, from Plymouth 29th January. Passenger—Miss Daley, and 343 immigrants, Dr. John Sullivan, Surgeon Superintendent; Cockermouth Castle, brig, 231 tons, A. Wood, Commander, from Sydney 5th instant. At GEELONG.—May 13. Sir George Seymour, ship, 850 tons, Captain Mullinan, from London and Falmouth the 29th January, with 392 immigrants.

DEPARTURE.—May 13. Lord George Bentinck, ship, for Calcutta. CLEARANCE.—Stag, ship, 678 tons, McKellie, master, for London. Passengers—Major and Mrs. St. John, six children, and servants, Messrs. Wm. Raymond, James Gunn, Cameron, Henderson, Arthur, John Willoughby, J. Holden, J. Heywood, D. Frost, Brayford, and Wm. Binstead. Cargo—1418 bales wool, 465 casks and 45 cases tallow, 1350 bags copper ore, 22 bales leather, &c.

IMPORTS.—May 12. Sarah Louisa, brig, from Shanghai; 1000 chests and 1817 half-chests 425 boxes 5 matted packages and 1 catty boxes tea. 14. Pemberton, from Liverpool; 274 tons sail.

THE SARAH LOUISA.—Captain Oldham, of the above brig reports as follows:—No vessels were loading at Shanghai for any of those colonies when he left on the 14th February; he spoke, on the 18th March, the Agincourt, from Batavia for London, at anchor in Sunda Straits. H.M.S. Hastings had proceeded from Hongkong to lay at the Bogue for the protection of British interest. The Sarah Louisa during her voyage has met very light or baffling winds, being for many days wind bound close to the Island of Anan, and has been since the 18th April making this port from Cape Horn.—Melbourne Herald, May 14.

HOBART SYDNEY.—The Robert Syren, from Sydney the 3rd September, arrived at Gravesend on the 21st January. The brig Syren, from Sydney the 4th September, arrived at Gravesend on the 17th January. The ship Caroline Apper, 570 tons, A. F. Morris, commander, would leave London on the 10th February, calling at Plymouth for emigrants. The frigate-built ship Dorothy, 700 tons, Captain R. T. Moodie, was to follow the John Mitchell, bound for Adelaide and Port Phillip, calling at Plymouth on the 1st February, for emigrants. The John Bright was to leave the docks on the 1st of February, and the Emigrant, with emigrants, on the 12th February, both for Sydney. The Royal Sovereign, 637 tons, was to leave Plymouth on the 10th February, with emigrants upon the co-operation system, for Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney. The ship Whitby, 437 tons, under engagement with Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, was to leave London on the 3rd February, for Melbourne direct. The James Gibb and Emma Eugenia, 353 tons, Callender, were to leave Plymouth about the 1st February, with emigrants, for Sydney. The Chertsey Castle, 382 tons, was to be the February Post Office Packet for Sydney. The Mariner, for Otago, Wellington, and Nelson, would leave London on the 5th, and the Derham, for Auckland, on the 25th February, the last vessel with emigrants. The Josephine, sailed from Gravesend on the 16th January, for Sydney. The Ann Milne, Captain Thomas, under engagement to Her Majesty's Colonization Commissioners, was to leave London the 29th January. The Child Harold, 708 tons, Byres, for Adelaide and Port Phillip, was to leave Plymouth on the 11th February. Lady Peel, 750 tons, J. Fraser, for Port Phillip and Sydney, to leave Plymouth on the 25th February, and a ship 700 tons, from Plymouth on the 11th March—all on the mutual co-operation system. The Florentia, for Adelaide, was to leave on the 10th February. The Lady Howden was laid on for Hobart Town; and Robert Syren for Launceston. The first ship for this port, under the auspices of the Port Phillip and Clarence River Colonization Company, was advertised to sail in January last.—Melbourne Herald, May 12.

The Pemberton, ship, has on board, 11 married couples, 317 single women, 3 male children, and 1 female child, under 14 years old. The above emigrants are principally from the Unions. The Pemberton is a magnificent ship, and the largest that ever arrived in Port Phillip. Her arrangements throughout are most complete. She sails hence, after landing the immigrants, for the Chincha Islands, on the coast of Peru, for a cargo of guano.—The Stebonenth was expected to sail daily for this port, with emigrants, from Plymouth. The William Hyde sailed from London for Port Phillip via Adelaide the 23rd January. The Garland Grove sailed for Port Phillip, from Plymouth on the 29th January.—Ibid.

Captain Wood, of the brig Cockermouth Castle, reports having caught, on the 7th instant, an albatross, having on its neck a card, upon which was written "Zenobia, barque, 8th April; lat. 39-3, long. 149.—Ibid.

CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.

SOME three years ago the newspaper world was startled with rumours of a grand speculation. It was discovered, or, at least, the discovery was announced, that the newspaper reading public had for many years been grossly imposed upon; and that the sum of fivepence (including a penny, and in some cases a three-half-penny, stamp) was a shameful tax levied upon the community by the greediness of newspaper proprietors, who, by means of the seditious monopoly which they had created, were enabled to keep up this exorbitant price. Accordingly, it was determined to establish a cheap paper, and the Daily News was the result. Judging by the most ordinary rules of arithmetic, we declared that the experiment would be a failure, and such it has proved. For a considerable period, however, our predictions were ridiculed, or treated as the last dying efforts of interested and disappointed rivals. When, indeed, for a period of very short duration, one of our contemporaries lowered his price, the suicidal act appeared to favour the low-priced theory, and peans were chanted over the approaching downfall of all the "high-priced journals." Time, however, has shown our first mentioned contemporary the folly of his experiment, for which we sus-

pect he has paid dearly enough. To save over the score, he naturally enough looks out for some one else to lay the blame upon, and selects the penny stamp as his special grievance. We beg to remind him that we are sufferers as well as himself, and only request that in case his present patrons should ever attain to power, they will make it their first duty to exonerate us from the id. stamp, which makes every supplement we publish a heavy loss to us. However, a candid admission of past errors is the best beginning of a new year; and we are rejoiced to see that our contemporary, having failed to bring down his rivals to his own level, is now desirous of rising to theirs.—*Times*, January 2.

A SHIP AMONG ICEBERGS.—It is impossible to convey a correct idea of the beauty, the magnificence, of some of the scenes through which we passed. Thousands of the most grotesque, fanciful, and beautiful icebergs and icefields surrounded us on all sides, intersected by numerous serpentine canals, which glittered in the sun, (for the weather was fine all the time we were in the straits) like threads of silver twining round ruined palaces of crystal. The masses assumed every variety of form and size, and many of them bore such a resemblance to cathedrals, churches, columns, and spires, that I could almost fancy we had been transported to one of the floating cities of Fairyland. The rapid motion too of our ship, in what appeared a dead calm, added much to the magical effect of the scene. A light but steady breeze urged her along, with considerable velocity, through a maze of ponds and canals, which, from the immense quantity of ice that surrounded them, were calm and untroubled as the surface of a mill pond. Not a sound disturbed the delightful stillness of nature, save the gentle rippling of the vessel's bow as she sped on her way, or the occasional puffing of a lazy whale, awakened from a nap by our unceremonious intrusion on his domains. Now and then, however, my reveries were disagreeably interrupted by the ship coming into sudden contact with huge lumps of ice. This happened occasionally when we arrived at the termination of one of those natural canals through which we passed, and found it necessary to force our way into the next. Those collisions were sometimes very severe, and even made the ship's bell ring; but we heeded this little, as the vessel was provided with huge blocks of timber on her bows, called ice pieces, and was besides built expressly for sailing in the northern seas. It only became annoying at meal times, when a spoonful of soup would sometimes make a little private excursion of its own, over the shoulder of the owner instead of into his mouth. As we proceeded, the ice became more closely packed, and at last compelled us to bore through it. The ship, however, was never altogether detained, though much retarded. I recollect, while thus surrounded, filling a bucket with water from a pool on the ice, to see whether it was fresh or not, as I had been rather sceptical upon this point. It was excellent, and might almost come with the water from the famous spring of Geyser.—*Halliday's Hudson's Bay.*

ON THE NERVOUS OR TENDR CHILDREN TO WATER DRINKING.—It is particularly with those who have been accustomed to water drinking in childhood that it will show its good effects in after life. During the first nine months the infant is to be nursed by its mother's milk, which serves as food and drink—it is gradually accustomed to other sustenance during the period of weaning. After this is accomplished, however, the infant should have fresh water as well as milk. By water drinking in childhood and youth, the foundation of a durable stomach is laid, and thus of a healthy body throughout life. The nervous and blood systems are over-excited by taking viands, spices, beer, wine, chocolate, coffee, &c.; and thus a constant artificial state of fever is maintained, and the process of life so much accelerated by it, that children fed in this manner do not attain perhaps half the age ordained by nature. Besides this, experience has taught that they generally become passionate and wild, having neither the will nor the power to make themselves or others happy. Furthermore, too exciting and nutritious food gives rise to many diseases to which they fall a sacrifice in early years. Parents should weigh this well; they should throw aside their prejudices against water, which they look upon as weakening, ignorantly considering that the tender organism of children requires far more nourishing diet to bring it to maturity than the already perfected body of the adult. This is a wrong notion; children thrive best upon a simple moderately nourishing vegetable diet, on milk and pure water; we see this confirmed in the cottage of the peasant.

FIRE IN LONDON NEWSPRINT 1848.—Yesterday evening Mr. Bradwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Engine establishment, made his annual return of the fires which occurred during the past year in the metropolitan district. The return includes every disaster that had taken place by fire up to twelve o'clock on Sunday night, and from which it appears that the premises totally destroyed and considerably damaged were 295; the number of buildings slightly damaged by fire, water, &c., was 609, making a total number of fires of 805. The false alarms to which the engines and firemen had been called during the year were 120; and during the same period there had been 86 chimneys on fire, to which the firemen had given their attendance. The total number of calls for assistance received during the year was 1011. There had been during the same period 10 fatal fires, and the number of lives lost were two firemen, and 12 private individuals. The most disastrous fires were those at New Crane, Strandwell, where Piercy and Hancock, two of the brigades from Wellclose square station, were crushed to death by the falling of the floors of a steam corn-mill, owing to the great weight of the machinery in the upper floors; that which recently occurred in Gray's Inn-lane, where a husband and wife perished, the one in Whitechapel-road where two persons were burned to death; and the extensive chimney-mill in Mary-street, Whitechapel, where a man was killed by one of the walls falling upon him. The extraordinary explosion in Albany-street, Regent's-park, is especially alluded to in the return, the different buildings damaged on that occasion being upwards of 100. The yearly average of fires in the metropolis for the last fifteen years is thus given, showing a large increase in their number.—*Premises totally destroyed and con-*

siderably damaged, 216; slightly damaged, 428; out of which number 238 had gas in the buildings and 385 no gas. The total was, therefore, 644 fires, 75 false alarms, 85 chimneys, and the total of calls for fire and false alarms, 814; showing an increase of 197 this year over the average of the fifteen years. During the same period seven firemen had lost their lives in the execution of their duty, and 239 private individuals had been burned to death. This return does not include the vast number of children who annually perish through their clothes taking fire, but merely those who have been known to be burned in the fires attended by the brigade.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Paris print shows that General Taylor is the 12th President of the United States of America since the declaration of independence. Washington reigned, if we may so speak, from 1788 to 1796, having been re-elected in 1792 for a second quadrennial period. John Adams reigned from 1796 to 1800; Mr. Jefferson, from 1800 to 1808; Mr. Madison, from 1808 to 1816; General Monroe, from 1816 to 1824; Mr. John Quincy Adams, from 1824 to 1828; General Jackson, or "Old Hickory," from 1828 to 1836; Mr. Van Buren, from 1836 to 1840; General Harrison, elected in 1840, for a few months only, having died in the spring of 1841; Mr. Tyler, his successor, from 1841 to 1844; and Mr. Polk, the ex-President, from 1844 to 1848. It will be seen that of the above eleven Presidents as many as five were elected for two consecutive periods. "The constitution of the United States," observes the *Journal du Harre*, "whilst it orders that the President shall be elected for four years, has broken nothing respecting the limits to be assigned to the privilege of re-election. It has been seen that several Presidents served twice, but a third re-election has never occurred, Washington having nobly refused to occupy the Presidential chair for a third quadrennial period, in order to avoid the dangers to which the possible ambition of his successors might have exposed the republic." In the United States, the place of the President, if vacated by his decease, is occupied forthwith by the Vice-President *pro tempore*; whereas, in France a new election must take place within a month's date from the demise of the President.

ROUGH NOTES ON MANILA.

Sydney, May 21, 1849.
I SHALL not attempt to give my readers a minute and complete description of Manila, its inhabitants, bay, adjacent towns, and islands, as it would occupy much time and labour to gather the information requisite to give an accurate and complete account of them; but I shall endeavour to express in few words all that could be conveyed in a much longer narrative. Should not the information herein contained be regarded as sufficiently explicit, the excuse I plead is, that having a few hours' leisure, I took advantage of the time to pen these notes from memory. No part of this account is fictitious, and those who have visited Manila have observed or experienced the same as I shall relate hereafter. Some of my remarks, although by many they may not be considered interesting, yet to others whose intention it is to visit the place, they will probably afford useful information.

With these few observations, I shall commence this little narrative (if deserving the name) at the "Entrance of Manila Bay," formed by two points of land projecting into the China Sea—that on the north side, called Luzon, and that on the south Limbona. On drawing close to these points, the first object that attracts attention is a low and this island called by the Spaniards "Corregidor" or Watchman, situated between the two points—forming as it were a sentinel at the entrance. It is about fifteen miles in circumference, and its appearance is very picturesque, being covered with lofty green trees in some parts, and in others having green plots of land with straggling shrubs and trees. Above these rise a house and signal station, with the Spanish flag flying. These, together with the scenery above described, have the appearance of a large mansion, surrounded by an extensive garden and park. On the north side of the island are springs of fresh water, running from small fountains down the side of the land into the sea, and at a short distance from them is a very pretty bay, with a sandy beach, on which are erected several houses, this being a government boat station. From the signal station alluded to above, on a vessel appearing in sight, (and in calm weather a vessel can be perceived at about sixteen miles distance,) it is immediately telegraphed to the main land, and from thence the signal is made to Manila. On the vessel arriving abreast of Corregidor, and noticing the colours of the country to which it belongs, such vessel is boarded by a gun boat carrying five or six brass swivels, and manned by Indians, with an officer and interpreter. The officer requires the usual report, i. e., the last port left, and time of departure, also the news, if any. The officer will give you any information, and a chart of the bay if necessary (to be paid for on arriving at Manila). The boat then returns to the island, and all the particulars thus given are telegraphed to Manila; therefore at that place they have the benefit of knowing all the intelligence a vessel may bring some hours or even days before her arrival, as sometimes during the north-east monsoon, if it is blowing strong and the tide setting out, it is only with difficulty a vessel can arrive at the proper anchorage in less than two days. Of the gun-boat a brief description would be most likely interesting. The government here have a number of them employed. They measure about fifty feet in length, with great breadth of beam, built very strongly of heavy hard wood, and coppered. They are manned generally by not less than fourteen or sixteen natives, pulling oars of about fifteen feet long, made of the same wood. The usual dress of these men is a jacket, trousers, and shirt, made of blue nanken, and a straw hat with a black ribbon, on which is painted in gold letters the department to which they belong; but I have never seen them wearing shoes or stockings. They have a most remarkable way of pulling, rising from the bottom of the boat they stand in an upright position on the thwart, resting on their oars for five or six seconds; they then pull their stroke and sit down, and this manoeuvre they continue throughout. I do not admire this style of pulling, but consider that our plain English method does more execution, not only

in keeping good way on, but in increasing the speed of the boat. This way of pulling, I think, is only to give them a showy and conspicuous appearance, as it attracted the eye of a stranger immediately, and he is apt to exclaim, without considering "how well they pull"—what a fine sight—it is really wonderful! Such sentences as these escape the lips of a person on first sight of these boats; but after examining the pullers and their execution he quickly changes his expression to "what a foolish practice, &c.!" Boats of this kind, if a vessel will not leave to off Corregidor after proper signals have been made for her to do so, have the sanction of government to fire into her. This was acted up to on one or two occasions some time back. It is an exercise for which they have a great partiality, particularly when there is no danger, but a very warm way of welcoming a stranger. Having passed Corregidor you are in the Bay of Manila. This splendid bay is about 150 miles in circumference, and the scenery around it is most superb and imposing. Some thousands of vessels can lie here with safety, excepting during the south-west monsoon (from April to September) when strong gales frequently blow. The bay being of so great an extent, and the entrance only sheltered by the island of Corregidor a heavy swell enters from the China Sea; nor is this all, for the wind if strong has so great a range, that of itself it is sufficient to cause a heavy sea. For this there is no remedy, unless the government were to erect a breakwater near to the anchorage. This swell is highly dangerous to the shipping at anchor, and during the months I am now speaking of vessels have occasionally broken from their anchors and become total wrecks. In the north-east monsoon, from October to March, which is considered the safest part of the year, gales of much strength seldom blow; but if they did, they would not be so severely felt in consequence of the wind blowing from the land, and the vessels only lying at anchor a short distance from it; but notwithstanding I have known vessels in the month of December to have both anchors out, and still to have drifted some distance. Were it not for these gales which arise from the China Sea I should consider this bay as safe as any harbour I have seen. Speaking of the bay itself I do not think it has its equal. The only dangers of any consequence are St. Nicholas's shoals, lying about six miles from the south shore, which can be easily avoided by hauling up for the north side of the bay after passing Corregidor. A great number of fishing stakes, made of bamboo, are erected in the bay by the natives, and a vessel in heaving to the anchorage during the night, is liable to get entangled amongst them, in which case it has to commit great damage to get clear. Soundings are to be had in any part of the bay.

The next place that you approach in passing up the bay is a small town called "Cavite," erected on a point of land projecting from the main. Having seen this place but for a short time, I am unable to give an exact description as I would wish the houses are built in the same style as at Manila, but very few Spaniards reside here. The land hereabouts is very low, which causes this place to be unhealthy; but there is, nevertheless, a great traffic carried on between this place and Manila. The government have erected here an arsenal and other stores. The anchorage at this place is sheltered from all winds, and until within the last few years, was the proper anchorage. Several masters of vessels, however, having been discovered smuggling, the place of anchorage was changed to Manila. Three war steamers occasionally lie here, the Reine de Castille of 400 tons, a very splendid wooden boat; the Sebastian de l'Eclaire, and the Magillane, each of about 150 tons, built of iron, the two former are employed in voyages to Singapore, and the latter amongst the islands for the suppression of piracy. A steamer leaves for Singapore every month, and carries the overland mail for Europe, for which the Manila government merit the greatest credit; this keeps the steamer in constant employment, and is convenient and beneficial to the merchant residing there. They are also allowed, (as a favour, I am informed,) to carry passengers, which is a great convenience, for these passengers merely pay their share of the mess. The mess, however, is said to be rather an expensive one. The steamers were built in England for the Manila Government, and have all English engineers. The Sebastian de l'Eclaire, I speak from experience, is a very good sea boat, her officers are very gentlemanly, and show you the greatest courtesy, making you as comfortable and welcome as possible. A great number of passenger boats ply between this place and Manila; they are curiously constructed, being long, narrow, and low, and the captain and steadiness they are compelled to carry a bamboo out-rigger on each side. I have seen these boats crowded to such a degree with passengers that many have been compelled sit on these bamboo out-riggers, which is a very dangerous seat, as a person in such a position may expect every moment to be precipitated into the water. Other boats of smaller dimensions are continually plying to Manila.

Leaving this place, and having arrived amongst the shipping, immediately after or before the anchor is let go, the Captain of the Port and Post Master, or their deputies, in separate gun-boats, board the vessel, and the same questions are put to the captain as might be expected in another port, with this exception, that they here require a list of the arms and ammunition on board. This is to prevent these articles being smuggled on shore, as the exportation and sale to the natives is prohibited. The regulations of the port are handed to you, printed in English, Spanish, and French. There are several heavy penalties inflicted for non-compliance with any of these regulations, which are immediately enforced, if you give the authorities an opportunity for so doing. The Post Master requires all the letters and newspapers you have for Manila, and the detention of any of them would place the ship under a heavy penalty. I have, however, known vessels to detain the mail until they have landed, and have been on the point of sailing. The next form is with the passengers, who it is necessary should have a passport before they are allowed to land. If you have none, by sending on shore to your agents and friends they, on application, will procure you one. There are several forms to be attended to on landing, such as procuring security for your good behaviour, appearing before the expiration of

three days before the alcalde or magistrate, for permission to reside on shore; and again on your departure from Manila it is impossible to leave without a passport or an endorsement on the back of the same, for which you will have to pay \$1 6 reales. A French Missionary, when the vessel was on the point of sailing, was taken with his luggage on shore, because he had no passport, and the vessel departed without him. This happened in my presence. To take luggage or any small packages on shore, or off to a vessel, requires a pass from the Custom House; and even then, let the thing be ever so small and trifling, it will most likely be sent to the Custom House for examination; but to avoid the contents of boxes being exposed, some persons give a dollar, and all is allowed to pass. Bribery is practised to a considerable extent, perhaps more so here than in any other place. Anything prohibited by the government, such as pistols, dirks, &c., are seized, but returned on your departure. Supercoagers and persons of rank are excepted. These laws and regulations are very annoying, and put travellers to great inconvenience, nor can I see how it can benefit the government, but rather consider it as injurious and as a great hindrance to our trading with them. If there were the only regulations they might be borne, but there are others I could mention still more absurd and annoying. Regulations which require to be strictly adhered to are often neglected, while others of a trifling and simple nature are put in force. For instance, they place three officers on board a vessel in ballast. This they say is done to prevent smuggling, but they have to be found whilst on board with good provisions for lodging at the expense of the ship. I must go a little further with my condemnations: I include the officers and formalities of the Custom-house and other offices. Nothing can be done at these offices with promptness, and every thing connected with them merchants and captains find more or less annoying; the Spaniards, indeed, do not deny it themselves. I think the government would find it beneficial in the end to abolish a great number of these laws, and instead of increasing smuggling, as the laws do at present, alterations would serve to suppress it. I have not the least doubt as our trade is increasing fast they will find out their error, and in time will rectify these abuses, which step will be much to their interest and ours also. The only benefit a captain derives at this port is on the desertion of seamen. Masters of vessels have only to make their complaint to the captain of the port, and he will immediately send a small detachment of soldiers to find such deserters. They are easily found, and are placed in prison until the captain wishes their release. The port charges are trifling, and for a vessel of 300 or 400 tons will not exceed £20—no whalers it is a free port.

Leaving this subject, we turn to something more pleasing. To take your departure from the ship you can employ a banca or licensed boat, which conveys you to the shore. These boats are pulled by two or three Indians, and are very safe, but not convenient. They are built in the shape of a common canoe, only with a flat bottom, and are made from one solid piece of hard wood. They mostly measure from 20 to 40 feet in length, and low in the water, and are very unsteady. They have a low covering made of split bamboo for keeping the rays of the sun out, and for the convenience of passengers. I should say inconvenience, as persons are liable to have the crown of a hat very quickly broken, which, indeed, is a circumstance that often happens. The charge for taking you to and from the shipping is three-quarters of a dollar. After leaving the ship and pulling to a short distance, you arrive at the commencement of the river. At each side is a stone pier about 700 feet long and 20 feet wide, the foundation of which has been made from ships' ballast, and the top of square stones. On the right bank of this, on entering, is erected a fort built of stone and tiles, in a rather dilapidated state, mounting ten guns. On the other point is what is termed the light-house, a fixed light and altogether a most ridiculous concern. The Spaniards say it is visible fifteen miles; but I, as well as others, could not distinguish it from the other lights on shore until within five miles. A little further on are stationed several gun-boats, and all boats moving up and down this river are obliged to pass alongside these boats, that nothing may be taken from the port without a pass, or it is seizable. If there should be an article seized, it is immediately sent to the Custom-house. To take off a small quantity of bamboo for dunnage a vessel requires a pass. This is done to prevent smuggling, but persons secret things about themselves and in the seat of the boat, in spite of all their precautions. In this river all small craft, like that are employed in carrying produce from the different provinces, and at times may be seen large vessels undergoing repairs or hove down. Vessels drawing more than twelve feet water cannot enter. Having passed a little further you are at the general landing place, and before you, on one side, stand the suburbs, and on the other side of the river the city of Manila. The latter place was originally taken possession of by the Spaniards, and they held possession of it until the war broke out in 1763, when it was taken possession of by the British, but was afterwards ceded to the Spaniards upon their engaging to pay a certain amount to the Crown, the greater part of which ransom still remains unpaid.

The city of Manila is enclosed by a stone wall, about four miles in circumference, with fortifications which are good. The principal place fortified is that overlooking the bay, and around the walls and fortifications is a ditch, but it is very shallow, and could easily be forded, some parts being filled with mud. To approach the city from the suburbs you have to pass an arched gate, and to enter the city you have to pass a similar one with a draw-bridge. At both of these places sentinels are stationed, and there is only sufficient space for one vehicle to pass at a time. The gates are closed at eleven o'clock P.M. precisely, and no person is allowed to enter or leave after that hour; even five minutes after this time it is impossible to leave. As an instance of this I may mention that myself, with a small party of friends paid a visit to some mestizos, and it was late in the evening before we separated—about a quarter past 11 o'clock; our carriages were waiting, and we hurried with all possible speed to the gates, but only to return, as all our reasoning and offered bribes to

the sentinel were ineffectual, and some were compelled to sleep in carriages until morning, while others, more fortunate, succeeded in finding lodgings. In the city of Manila is a very fine square, opposite which is erected Government House, a very poor looking building. Here every Sunday evening, the bands of the different regiments play; they are composed mostly of Indians, whose music excels anything I have yet heard; there are two bands in attendance to relieve each other, and they generally play from eight till ten o'clock, p.m. There is a casino or place of amusement in the city, which is supported and patronized by the higher class, by subscription. It is a very large building, most splendidly decorated, and when the ladies and gentlemen are congregated there, it forms a most magnificent spectacle. I have seen as many as two hundred ladies (some very handsome), and one hundred and fifty gentlemen seated in one room viewing the performance; it is opened three times a month for amateur theatrical performances, concert, and ball, all of which go off exceedingly well, and the attendance is good. There are two colleges here for the instruction of young ladies; I visited both, accompanied by a Spanish friend, who was acquainted with the mistress and some young ladies. Visits are allowed here every Wednesday and Friday, until twelve o'clock at noon, that is to say, all young ladies are allowed to see their parents and friends during this time. My friend called for several young ladies he wished to see, or most likely to give me an opportunity of seeing the beauties of Manila; indeed I was surprised with the beauty of two or three; one in particular, then whom I never beheld a more beautiful girl. She had very long auburn hair thrown carelessly back over her shoulders, a fine countenance, a good figure, and a most musically soft voice. Her dress had short sleeves, which showed a beautifully white arm, and that with the blush of a stranger, made so charming a picture that I could not help the expression escaping me of "how beautiful." These young ladies are not so bashful as would be expected, but will enter into lively conversation with a stranger as if they had been old acquaintances, which a little surprised me, and I left with the idea that I must have met her before. A few days afterwards I received an invitation to attend a feast or concert of the College, and I had then a better opportunity of seeing the young ladies, nor was I in the least disappointed with their beauty. There were here mixed Spaniards and mestizos. During the time there was dancing, which is similar to ours. I spent a very pleasant morning, and only left to pay my respects to the Governor, His Excellency, who from what I observed and heard, is a plain and gentlemanly man, is very popular with the Spaniards—he has during his government conferred great benefits on the inhabitants. The houses of Manila are curiously constructed, but well adapted for the climate, being built more for comfort and convenience than for show. Those in the city are substantially built of stone, having a veranda or balcony along the upper story, with sliding partitions running the whole length of the balcony, and small square pearl shells as a substitute for windows. This is to make the place cool by keeping out the reflection of the sun. The lower fronts of the houses are disposed of to different persons, Chinamen and others, and converted into shops; the upper parts are reserved as private dwellings. The lower part of the lower, or ground floor, is used for stables, stores, coach-house, &c. The rooms of these houses are generally large and lofty, and in some places are splendidly furnished; in others plain, but neatness and taste. Carpets are not used here; but the floors, the boards of which are long and wide, are every morning polished. This gives them the appearance, as nearly as possible, of polished cedar. Along the ceiling of the room, and above the table, is a Punkah, or large fan, which is put in motion by Indians pulling ropes. The buildings outside have a very bad appearance, for want of a coat of whitewash. After they have been washed, a stranger would take them for a number of old houses, just seeing their last days, for they have, with some exceptions, as nearly as possible that appearance. These houses are well ventilated, and considered healthy. Shocks from earthquakes are often felt here; therefore to guard against this, the roofs of the houses are so constructed that they move with the lower part of the building. During my stay here two slight shocks were felt in one week; but were not of so severe a nature as to cause any damage. These shocks are sometimes severely felt, and are attributed to a small volcano, about forty miles in the country. With the exception of the Spaniards no Europeans are allowed to reside within the city.

Leaving this place, we turn to the suburbs. The houses in the principal streets are built in the same style, and have the same appearance as those in the city. This description, however, does not include the houses of the lower classes of Indians which are in some places, but more generally in the country, built of bamboo, and are raised on posts a few feet from the ground. The sides of these buildings are sometimes run up with plank boarding, but more generally with a thatch, called by the natives Nepal; inside, the flooring is made from split bamboo, and fastened together with rattan. Between every two bamboo is a narrow crevice; this is a protection from the water that might penetrate the roof, as it immediately runs through the flooring again by means of these outlets. The Indians keep their dwellings in good order and manage their household affairs with exactness. The streets are in some places very narrow, so much so that a conversation might be held without exertion with your opposite neighbours, and this, indeed, is often done by Senoritos and their Nubias, as they are called.

Leaving the city and suburbs for a short time, we turn to the inhabitants, their customs, and manners. Here are to be seen people of many different nations; but as the population consists mostly of Spaniards, Chinese, mestizos, Indians, of those only shall I make mention in their different places. The Spaniards are considered as the aristocracy—the leaders of fashion, and the supporters of the place; they, as also a few of the higher class of mestizos, are dressed in European costume; the Chinese dress according to their usual fashion, which is well known. Of the mestizos and Native Indians the men invariably appear in a white

shirt, worn outside the trousers; a few I have seen wearing clothes made of blue nankon; and in some instances I have seen them wear cloth. They are very indolent and independent. The females wear the skirt of a frock, with a Suyo or wrapper round it, a Pina or muslin vest, and a handkerchief over their shoulders; slippers are also worn, but no stockings. The slippers being without backs, and are kept on by placing the little toe outside the edge of the leather, and it has often surprised me to see how they manage to keep them on, not only in walking, but even while dancing. In the colours of their dress they are very particular, having a great partiality for bright and gaudy tints. The fashion or pattern of the dress is generally coloured checks and stripes of all varieties. The slippers are very richly ornamented with gold, silver, and silk embroidery. They mostly wear their hair thrown back from the forehead and fastened to the back part of the head with a pin or comb. I have seen girls and women—both mestizos and Indians, with their hair thrown negligently over their shoulders and reaching down to their knees. The mestizos are a mixed race, in some instances representing the Spaniard and Indian, and in others the union of the latter race with Chinese, some of what approaching the position of the Creole and Malatto of the West Indies. The mestizos are seldom above the middle height; but taken altogether they are a very good looking race. Many of the women may be called very pretty, and some of them even handsome. They have generally good figures, though small; they seemed to me in such instances to be gentle, quiet, kind, amiable, good-natured beings, with a stranger they will show much attention, and will endeavour to understand, and make themselves understood in the conversation that might be going on; indeed, they will make themselves quite familiar with you, which causes their conversation to be pleasing. They can mostly play the guitar—their fondness for which instrument amounts to a mania. Many of them are very accomplished, and proficient in music, which they take a great delight in; dancing, also, is much practised, and many are so perfect in this accomplishment that if not superior they are at all events equal to any dancers I ever saw for grace and lightness of step. This race of people are the most hospitable I ever met with, to what extent the reader will be able to see on one or two instances I shall relate hereafter. They wear round their necks a scapulari attached to beads, with the superstitious idea that this will preserve them from all evil. There are too customs to which both mestizos and Indian men and women are addicted: those are chewing the betel nut or buyan, and smoking cigars. Both of these habits are carried to a great extent here. The betel is prepared by breaking the nut into eight pieces; a green leaf is then spread, with a kind of lime, and wrapped up the tree the nut is produced from is very slender but lofty, being usually from forty to fifty inches in height, and the nut when ripe is the size of a small egg. At nearly every corner of the street are vendors of this article of consumption. This chewing causes them to spit very much, by which the pathway is much stained, and a very unpleasant smell arises from it in some places. The Chinamen have a great number of shops, amongst which many are those of boot and shoemakers, but the larger number are employed in the sugar manufactory. I have counted in one street not less than twenty-two boot and shoe shops, mostly kept by Chinamen. They make these articles at very moderate prices, but the goods do not wear well. The Chinese are two persons with whom nearly all the trade in British manufactured goods is done by the merchants here, of whom they sometimes purchase large quantities of goods at generally three months' credit; but a great many have a running account. They are said to be merchants to be punctual in their payments; this is the only thing that can be said as evidence of their honesty. They dress very neatly, and great numbers go without shoes. When walking in the sun they seldom carry an umbrella, but tie their tails round their heads, which equally protects them. The climate of Manila is very unhealthy, more especially from April to September, when the heat is excessive, the thermometer averaging some days as high as 95° in the shade, and 104° in the sun. If it were not for carriages (hardly deserving the name), which are always at hand, it would be impossible to transact business without being laid up from sickness. These vehicles are small, but convenient to ride in about the town, and cost two dollars a day, or forty-five dollars a month. They are drawn by two ponies, with postillions, whose appearance is rather amusing. Their dress is a blue coat, with a very short tail, and a glazed hat, both trimmed with yellow; white drill breeches, and two large pieces of leather, intended to represent the tops of boots, with their feet protruding through them. The most oppressive part of the day is from 11 a.m. to 2 o'clock p.m., and the most pleasant part is from day-break until 7 o'clock a.m., and from 4 o'clock p.m. until dark. This is the time for drives after dinner in the Calanda and other places. The Calanda is a large space of land, lying between the suburbs, the fortifications of the city, and the bay, and every day during these hours, you can see driving along in carriages the rank, beauty, and fashion of Manila, whose smiles, nods, congratulations, and kind enquiries, mutually enable them to pass a few hours pleasantly. It is, in fact, the Hyde Park of Manila. The persons I am now speaking of are the Spaniards and higher class of mestizos. The number of carriages to be seen here is astonishing; I have often seen a range of them, generally with two ponies and postillion, and sometimes with a footman, about half-a-mile in length, passing and re-passing each other at full speed, when suddenly, and as in a moment, they have all stopped. The cause of this is, that immediately the Vesper bells are heard from the churches, and this takes place exactly at sunset, all stop and remove their hats from their heads, repeating at the same time a short prayer, which lasts about three minutes. Round this place it is a most delightful drive; the road is very level and in good condition, and is kept continually watered during the afternoon by water-carts drawn by buffaloes. There is a space of ground near here allotted for the exercise of the troops, and their bands. These troops are nearly all composed of Indians with Spanish

officers. When a great number are on parade they make a formidable appearance; the government have always at command between eight and nine thousand disciplined troops, and fresh recruits are entering the different regiments every day. When wearing their accoutrements and field dress, they have a very neat and clean appearance. The same may be said of the cavalry regiments mounted on small but strong, hardy, and spirited ponies. I have seen as many as four hundred horsemen exercising, which forms a very pretty sight. The principal streets of the suburbs are much wider than those in the city, and are in good order. I have been about thirty miles in the country, and found the roads very level and in the same good order as those in the city. In the suburbs, after eleven o'clock, all parties passing in the streets are challenged by the sentries on duty, of which there are a great number, one at the end of nearly every street in the principal parts of the place, as also one stationed on every bridge and at the different guard houses. They mostly challenge by the words "Julen Vica," and the general answer is "Español," which allows you to pass. This nightly discipline causes the streets to be less frequented than they would be were there no sentinels, and during the night no noise is to be heard. Any one making a disturbance is immediately placed in the guard-house. The religion professed here, as also in the whole of the islands, is the Roman Catholic, no other religion being tolerated. Some English merchants, I believe, petitioned the Manila government to be allowed to erect a Protestant church, but were refused. They have since applied to the Queen of Spain for permission to do so. Roman Catholic churches are large and numerous, and the attendance is great, not only on Sunday, but during the working days, when may be seen numbers of persons going in and out. The churches are decorated inside with images of the saints, pictures, and other fanciful ornaments, and on feast days the buildings are illuminated. The padres or priests, of whom there are a great number, may always be seen in their clerical robes, walking through the streets. They have the crown of their heads shaved, and wear a hat with a very broad rim, turned up at each side, which gives it the appearance of a shovel. Their feasts are very numerous, especially during Easter, when no business or work is done for a fortnight, which causes a very great detraction to the shipping trade. During the twelve months, I should say there were forty holidays, exclusive of Sundays. The feasts are conducted with a great deal of theatrical pomp, and are very gay and imposing, ending generally with fireworks. The latter are well got up and go off well; the rockets in particular were the best I ever saw. I attended several times to witness their processions and the way they were managed—one I saw reached, I should say, about a mile, and all the persons comprising it being on foot, and it being evening, nearly every person carried a large candle which rendered it a most splendid spectacle. During the feasts it is the duty to witness the hospitality of the mestizos. It is the custom for them to visit each other, and they are always glad to see foreigners and show them the greatest kindness. They will consider themselves offended if you leave without taking something, indeed some of my companions who accompanied me in some of these visits, found themselves nearly unfit to dance at a party we were engaged at afterwards. You can walk into the first mestizo's house, make yourself familiar with the master, (that is if you can speak Spanish), and he will treat you the same as his most intimate friend. I, as well as my friends, were surprised at the hospitality shown us by a mestizo as his family; he would not allow us to leave his house the whole day, procured a band of music for our amusement, prepared a most sumptuous breakfast and dinner for us, and in the evening invited some ladies to dance. I must say, that of all the places I have visited, I never experienced more genuine hospitality than I did at Manila. I went to the feasts of Saint Pedro and Malaban, and was treated the same, although a stranger. Sunday is considered as a day of amusement, and during the early part of the morning, from ten to eleven o'clock, may be seen Indians walking to the cock pit to witness this game, where bets to some extent are laid. Also the evening the theatre is opened, the performance being by Spaniards. This is a very large building, with a pit, and two tiers of boxes. It is painted and decorated with great taste, and well lighted. The attendance is good, it will hold about 1600 persons very conveniently. At each side are refreshment rooms about seventy feet long, and forty feet wide, and at the back of the boxes is a large verandah. At these three places during the interval elapsing between each act ladies and gentlemen promenade. There is also a theatre where the performers are all Indians, and their playing, in my opinion, excels that of the Spaniards.

I must not forget to mention having seen a native of Indian extraction quite white, having white hair on his head and eye lids, and pink eyes. This person I noticed was in the day time led about by two Indians, he being during the day unable to see plainly, but during the night, or in darkness, he could distinguish any object very distinctly. He was a young man, about twenty-five years of age, looked strong, and hardly, but was unable to work during the day.

The shops of Manila are kept either by Chinamen or mestizos. The latter are very fair dealers, but the former like the nation are unfair. All their shops are open in front, but many are very small, some not being more than eight feet square, and it is surprising to see the quantity of goods that is put in them. The best shops, and those where the finest goods are to be purchased, are in the Escolta, and here in the occupation of Chinamen, are shops that would do credit to Pitt-street, both in goods and show of an evening. The place is frequented by the merchants of an evening, where a cigar is smoked, the business of the day talked over, perhaps a little transacted, and lastly a little argument on politics is carried on, and this serves to pass a few hours very pleasantly. Small hant is very scarce here, that is half-dollars, quarter-dollars, and one real pieces, and the people will endeavour, if possible, to give you in change bad silver. Cigars pass as change; it is the general custom to pay any small amount in cigars, also some public-

houses issue cards for change, and by giving one at any time you procure whatever you require. There is also an hotel here, kept by an Englishman, a Mr. Napper, who during the time I was staying there did all that was possible for the comfort of myself and those staying with him.

Having given as correct an account as may be of the customs of the inhabitants, the trade of Manila requires our next attention. The trade of Manila is very great, and the revenue derived from the imports, exports, &c., not only serve to pay the expenses of the islands but, I believe, supplies to Spain annually about half a million of money. The most expensive article of manufacture is the Pina cloth, made by the natives from the fibres of the pineapple leaf; the texture is very delicate, soft and transparent, and generally has a very slight tinge of pale yellow. It is made into shawls, scarfs, handkerchiefs, dresses, &c., and is most beautifully worked by the needle. These things take some time to make, and are very expensive. The next article of produce of Luzonia is tobacco, of which a monopoly is made by the government of Manila, and from which a greater part of their revenue is derived. I saw the cigar manufactory, in which there are about 1000 men and 2000 women employed in making cigars. I have seen as many as 1000 females seated in one room, some making cigars, others sorting them, and others placing them in bundles of ten. They are made very quickly, but the noise caused by beating the leaf out with a small stone is nearly deafening, and it is (without speaking very loud) impossible to hear each other. The cuttings of the cigars are made up by men in another manufactory into cigarillos or paper cigars, which are much used by the people of Manila. The cigars are made into Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, so called from their different sizes, and are packed in boxes of 100, 250, 500, and 1000. They were at one time considered much better than Havana cigars, but within the last few years the quality has reached to be so good. Those made for home consumption are much superior to those for exportation. The government are the only manufacturers of these cigars, and any one exporting or imitating the same in Manila are severely punished, or a heavy penalty inflicted. The cigarillos are put into bundles of twenty, and a paper, wrapped with the government stamp on it, is placed round them. All parties occupied in the cigar manufactory are searched when they leave; the matrons search the girls first, and each other afterwards, to prevent any smuggling of cigars or tobacco. The quantity of sugar grown here is about 25,000 tons annually, and it is increasing every year. A greater part of it is exported to the Australian colonies, and a large quantity of North American vessels loading with hemp for the latter country take it generally for dead weight. The trade with the Australian colonies has greatly increased within the last seven years, and the Spaniards have an immovable idea that we are compelled to take it from them, it being both cheaper and of a better quality than we can procure elsewhere. Under this impression they about two years back raised their prices, but found out lately their error in so doing. The government have an export duty on sugar of 3 per cent. on the market rate; but great complaints have been and are continually being made against this imposition, and the merchants think in time it will be discontinued. The sugar is brought in small coasting vessels from the different provinces in bags, pilons, or eastern jars, and in bulk. The cane is cut in January and February, and the sugar begins to arrive in March and April. In the manufacture of sun-dried sugar the raw sugar is allowed first to well drain, and is then mixed with white sugar, or pangsamin. They are thrown into a heap, again mixed, and then spread about, four pounds on a mat, and put in the sun to dry. I have seen as many as 1600 mats laid out at about eight o'clock in the morning, with about this quantity on each, at two p.m. it is again mixed, and then taken in the store, and thrown into a heap, again mixed, and afterwards sieved, and the lumps broken. After this it is bagged and beaten down by mallets, and then rattaned. I never witnessed a process done with more quickness, and the most expert at this work are the Chinese. All exports excepting rope and cigars are subject to an export duty. The same is the case with imported articles, which are very high, and exorbitant, more especially when goods arrive by British vessels. And this is not all, for they will value the article at a much higher rate than it will realize. I have heard the merchants complain in the strongest terms against this imposition, but without an alteration. Cotton twist, Knives, ready-made clothing, shoes, preserves, fruits, confectionary, &c., pay by British vessels fifty per cent.; foreign spirits, sixty per cent.; British cotton and silk manufactures twenty-five per cent.; and for other goods in the same ratio, all to be valued at the market rate, or according to the tariff, the valuations of which are enormous. Silver or gold coins to any amount brought on shore are not allowed to be taken on board again without paying a duty of three per cent. Horses (from Sydney) are charged fourteen per cent. on the market price. I have merely given here as instances a few of the duties charged, as it would occupy a large space to enumerate the whole of them. These grasping duties are serious obstacles to trade, yet the Spanish government will not listen to the representations of the benefit to be derived from a reduction, but think that the merchants cannot do without importing the same quantity of goods, and they would charge a higher rate of duty were it not for shame.

Before closing this account of Manila, it is as well to say that persons visiting this place should be very temperate in their habits and way of living, and should rise early and take a bath. An umbrella is always requisite in walking, as also light clothing. It is a general custom to dine in white jackets, and also to attend parties and balls in the same costume. I have omitted in these notes several subjects which I thought would be useless to mention, and which would take up too much space to describe; but I believe that I have touched upon the most important facts.

M. M.

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